### FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE CAMBRIA.

TURKEY. The Exties at Kutahia. We translate the following for The Tribune from a German letter supposed to have been

written by Col. Asboth, Kossuth's Adjutant: "Keesuth has again suffered deeply from a new blow. His wife was thrown from a horse while riding for exercise. It was a frightful sight, and led us to fear the worst. The physician, however, who was sent for at once, found only a severe contusion, but no bone was broken-We therefore hope that she may speedily recover-Madame Wagner, who accompanied the wife of Kossuth last winter from Hungary to Schumladied on the 27th of March, and was buried the next day with more imposing religious ceremo. nies than had ever before been witnessed in Kutabia. Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein visited the refugees a day or two since. He quartered in the barracks with Lieut. Col. As. both, called once or twice on Kossuth, Batthyani and Perczel, and departed on the 29th for Constantinople, whence he will soon return home. He is still a young man, though he seems to have more enlightened views with regard to politics and national welfare than we usually find among young princes. The account of the discovery of the primitive Hungarian race by the missionary Gutzlaff, who is said to have visited it with two Americans, was like a ray of sunlight in the pre-vailing gloom of the exiles at Kutahia."

### Note Addressed to the English, American, Censtantinople.

The following document has been transmitted to the London Dauly News by a highly respectable gentleman, who vouches for its authenticity: We thill a sacred du'y in bringing under your notice a recital of facts, which demand the attention of your Excellence.

reclial of facts, which demand the attention of your Excelency.

For some time rumors of poisoning have been spread in several towns of the Ottown Empire. Mention has even been made of an inconceivable number of deaths, which are said to have taken place to Smyrna and famith.

This rumor is now unhappily continued by incontestible facts which have taken place to Kuisola.

On the 72th of March two highly respectable men one of them a merchant, the other a Desvish died after eating augared kaimas; the cogar and the remains of the kaimas were found mixed with arseme.

On the 72th of March some codies. Some children, without any apparent came, remained several days between life and death.

Are these misfortunes occasioned by the excelessness of the merchants, who self incliferently to every purchaser sogar, pepper, are nic, and, optum, and coffee, using the same apose and scales for each article! The population of Kutabla declare that everything is poleound—that the public asfety is compromised—that it is a maneaver of earst enomine.

vernment Agents have closed all the retail shops,

The Government Agents have closed all the rotal appearance when applied these precautions and the measures taken—but these are sad truths for us. We are obtiged to tremble every instant for the lives of our brothers.

First derived of their thiers; they are now deprived of the first necessities. Life on these conditions is afrightful

Irony.

We trust that your Excellency will intervene with the Government of the Sublime Porte, in order to put an end to a state of things so full of danger to our breshren.

We are, with the most profund respect, for the Hungarian Cournities. rian Committee, Constantinople, April 12 1851.

#### Prespect of Konanth's Release. A correspondent of the Daily News writes from Constantinople on April 12, as follows:

I know that in spite of the efforts of the abso-latist powers, the intense interest the English people took in the fate of Kossuth has not yet subsided. I therefore indeavored, immediately after my arrival at Constantinople, to ascertain if there is any probability as to the liberation of the illustrious patriot. I was informed by the best sources that the Porte had solemnly declared to the Austrian Government that the Sultan had fulfilled his pledge given in the autograph letter of September, 1849, and as peace has not been dis-turbed in the states of the Austrian Empire, she cannot detain any longer the Hungarian refugees, and is willing to restore them to full freed which is their natural right, in the hope that the ustice of the cause, the power of the Porte, and the good will of England and France, will protect her against every aggression of Russia and Austria, which might ensue from the liberation of

Kossuth. But the dispatch of Prince Schwarzenberg claims the further detention of the Hungarians for two years more, and it is now to be de ingland has any influence in the East, or if Russia rules without control in Constantinople. If Bir Stratford Canning cannot prevail against M. Titoff in a cause where justice and the European sympathies go hand in hand with the intentions of the Sultan, then England has no longer any need of an ambassador in Constantinople; the squadron in the Mediterranean can easily return to Spithead, no Turk will ever have any more doubt that there is but one real Emperor in Eafrom St Petersburg is complied with all over the world, and he believes, therefore, that Downingstreet is nothing else than the branch establish ment of St. Petersburg, and Lord Palmerston the first clerk of the omnipotent Czar. not imagine how anxiously the expectation is raised about the ultimate decision of this cause; everybody feels it that it is the decisive diplo battle between England and Russis, and if England is out generaled again, as it has been speeches of Lord Palmerston, which insure him majority in the House of Commons, are in vain; they cannot maintain the English influence in the East, for the Turks draw their conclusions

# from facts, not from words.

ENGLAND. tietting up the Steam at the Fair. On Tuesday, in the department of machinery is motion, after several preliminary trials, the
steam was turned into the building, and the whole
of the engines now in position were put in motion; the result was extremely satisfactory; the
more so as considerable anxiety has been felt as
to the practicability of conveying the steam
through so great a length of pipe without destroying its power by condensation. The entire range
of steam pine, including the ramifications to the of steam pipe, including the ramifications to the various engines, is nearly 3,000 feet, which is, probably, a greater length than has ever yet been successfully applied. The steam is supplied from five boilers, placed in an isolated building at the west end of the Exhibition. These boilers collectively are equal to 150 horse power, and the steam is carried from thom isto the building by a pipe of nine inches diameter, thickly coated with felt. This pipe, which may be compared to the felt. This pipe, which may be compared to the main artery of a human body, gradually diminish-ishes in size as it extends through the building, and along its entire range receivers of a peculiar construction are placed, which arrest the water produced by condensation, and suffer the pure steam to flow opward. After passing though the engines the exhausted steam enters another system of pipes, by which it is conveyed into a tunnel outside of the building, and both systems of pipes are placed beneath the floor, where they

#### are entirely out of sight. A Chinese Contribution to the Fair.

Among the articles in the Chinese collection found the original address, bearing the signatures of 776 merchants, presented to bi cellency Hwang, on his appointment to the office of Departy Governor of Canton, in the reign of the Emperor Keen Lung, in the year 1720. This address measures nearly eight feet in length and six in width and one n width, and contains 2,328 Chinese characters, finely worked in gold on silk, and is lined with mese emboased velvet, with a gold border.— Thoms, the printer, of Warwick square, who exhibits this curiosity, has sent an English transation of it, from which we take the following ex-

We, the undersigned respectfully approach and pray that a biesaing may descend on Teincho. (private name.) our literary father H wang, who, being of neote descent, may giory and honer attend him. The poets say that the ungures, when agitated with the golden wind, not only stock forth its fragrance, but becomes more laxuriant, and with age more spendid and glorious. Such may be said of your Excellency; for when you filled inferior appointment one might as well endeaver to stop the ascent of vapor, the motion of the clouds, or pull the planets out of their courses, as to impede the promotion of you, our littler.

"Unexpectedly you were appointed to preside over the western district of the city, that part where Europeans reside,) when the respectable and honorable tohabitants assumbled before your door, who resembled a covey of sparrows, which hop to and fro, suxtons to give expression to helf feelings, enjoyed what they had long desired, to offer you their congratulations on your coming among them; and now they had dress you.

"We mean people, have long dreaded covetous magistures, who have been compared to voraclous tigers with wings. But brighter prospects now shipe forth for the felicious Lin. with its horn, has come among us; while the Fung, the king of the birds, has also built his neat. Having both the Lin and the Fung, we know we shall have that which is just and correct.

"The aniumn is luxuriant, and the sun shines in fall We, the undersigned, respectfully approach and pray

splendor. At such a time well might the man of letters and the man who fills an important a strap commit themselves together to offer praise to the Divine Power. While the bushadoman is singling in his field, the mechanic happy in his shop, and the mechanic happy in his shop, and the mechanic happy in his shop, and the mechanic delighted with his speculations, the size will be at time as the chil deen dance and are regaled with a cap of tea or a gless of pleasant wine; and the eyes of the youthful will sparkle as they second the statelly hall—for all mankind have a heart."

FRANCE.

Sale of Louis Philippe's Pictures. The sale of pictures, statues, and objects of art belonging to the collections of Louis Philippe commenced on Monday, April 28, at the sales rooms in the rue des Jeuneurs. During the time they were open to public view the rooms were crowded, and at the sales, both on Monday and Tues day, the biddings were very animated. A pic ture, by Leopold Robert, " A Funeral at Rome." was purchased by the Duke de Gallera, for the Orleans family, for 15,300f; "Copid and Psyche," by M. Picot, fetched 6,400f; "The Arrest of Crespierre." by M. Tony Johannet, was bought for the Duke de Montpensier for 4,000f; "The Greek Woman," by Ary Scheffer, fetched 3,500f; "Alian M'Aulay, by Horace Vernet, went for 1,315f; a "Combat with a Coreair," by the same master, fetched 1,375f; the "Emperor of Charleroy," by the same 2,400f; a "Maile poste," by Sweebach, fetched 1,280f; a "Brigand's Wife," by Schnetz, 1,380f.; a "Brigand's Wife," by Schnetz, The two paintings by Gericault, the Chasseur de la Garde and the "Cuirassier Blesse," were sold for 23,403f. Five paintings by M. Horace Vernot, viz. the "Bataille de Jemap pes." the "Bataille de Valmy," the "Bataille de Montmirail," the "Bataille de Hanau," and "Camille Desmoulins au Palais Royal" purchased by the Marquis of Hertford at t lowing prices, respectively; 1,600f., 5,310f., 6,800f., 10,000f., 210f. The "Descente de la Croix," by Delaroche, was sold for 1,650f. the "Visite du Cure," by Belange, 1,410f.; "Vue du Mont St. Michel," by Gudin, 1,325f.; and the "Cote die Normande," by the same painter, 1,200f.

### Items of Foreign Literature and Art.

[Prepared for The Tribune ]

-Apropos of the Catholic excitement in England, the "Six months in a Convent" by Miss Reed, which was so famous with us at the time of the burning of the Charlestown (Mass.) Convent has been reprinted in London.

-A new Eastern book "The Romance of life in Grand Cairo," by A. A. Paton, is just published in London.

-Bulwer's letters to John Bull, Esq. have passed immediately to a fifth edition.

-A gallery of Flaxman's Sculptures has been opened to private view. It appears that he is not as great a Sculptor as designer. He could not emancipate himself from flat surface work.

-Camillo Sivori has reappeared in London for the first time since his return from America -He played in two quintetts of Beethoven's and was most cordially received. To show the homage of the artist to his art we may mention that in 'one of these performances SIVORI took the second

-Makio appeared after Easter, for the first time this season, in the Huguenots. His reception was enthusiastic in the highest degree, and both he and Grisi are reported to have surpassed themselves. -CAROLINE DUPREZ has sung in a new part-

the Adina in L'Elisir d'Amore. Her extreme grace, delicacy, flexibility and refinement made this another triumph-although one critic says that it was rather a sketch than a finished picture-

-The Theatricals of the Easter Holidays rereive large notice in the journals. At Drury Lane Mr. Anderson brought out Schiller's Robbers-of which The Times critic remarks, with that profound knowledge of American manners and tastes which so eminently distinguishes that journal:

"As an acting drama, Schiller's Robbers is new to the English public, though it is popular with the inhabitants of the United States of America, who take especial pleasure in its heroic spirit of insubordination, and the broad interest of its

At the Princess's Theatre an extravaganza. partly founded upon one of Washington Irving's tales, entitled "The Albambra, or the three Beautiful Princesses." It was not very successful.

Mr. Phelps, at the Sadlers Wells, continues his laudable efforts for the legitimate-and not with out success.

-Danish painting, to judge from a recent Londen letter, hardly reaches the line of its Thorwaldsen's sculpture. It seems that "the landscapes are frightful. Turner, in his wildest moments, never dashed gamboge and yellow othre overhis trees in a more reckless manner than our Copenhagen Academicians. Their skies are o unadulterated ultramarine, the perspective Gothic, and the taste and selection of subjects, to my eyes, decidedly bad. The Danish paintings are lored statuary when they treat animated subjects, and their landscapes are as hard, crude, and clear as the dagnerrectype sketches in our shopof 204 subjects contained at this exposition of the Kongelige Akademie, there was not one historical picture—not one piece of a higher order than imitations of Dutch cabinet pictures, frigid landscapes, and stiff, spiritless

portraits. -The sang-froid with which the French re duce religion, art and society to one democratic level of fashion is extremely edifying. The following from a spirited letter in the Morning

News is another illustration: "Never were the Lent preachers in greater owded than the theaters, and thronging audi tors make queues at the great doors. Father La-cordaire at Notre Dame thunders against the greed of gain and the irreligion of science. Padre Ventura, in his broad Italian accent, introduces a dash of politics into his animated discourses. Abbe Bantain preaches to full audiences of fash ionable people at the Madeleine; and the Abbe de Laplace fils with his somrous sermons the nave of St. Roch, the favorite church of Cornelle. Never was pulpit eloquence at such a premium But one feels too surely that for one person who goes to hear these preschers from a religious mo tive, one hundred go because it is the fashion The gossip of drawing rooms turns on the style of this or that pastor: and instead of praising the warbling of Sontag, your fair partner in a quadr you have heard the strik ing discourses of M. Ravignon.

- Gonnod's new opera of Sappho was a great success, both for the composer, a young laureat of the Conservatoire, and for Viardot Garcia, who sung the chief part.

-A hope is expressed of engaging Jenny Lind for the Triennial Musical Festival of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester.

# Naval Intelligence.

Washington, Saturday, May 17.
The steamer Vixen, lately repaired at the Navy Vard here, left this morning to join the Gulf Squad-ron under the command of Lieutenant William

# New-York Special Election.

Lewis Co-The Opposition have nominated Hon. Thos. BAKER for the Assembly, in the place of Hon. Calks Lyon, who has resigned .-Mr. Lyon is now supported by the friends of the Black River Canal, without distinction of party. for the State Senate, in opposition to Alanson Skinner, one of the twelve fugitives

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL -The bill relating to THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.—The bill relatin intoleasing liquors passed yearerday to a third reach the House of Representatives, after a long of decasion a voic of 103 years to 63 nays. This bill, if it becomes a will lay the runn-seller open to the present laws; if ye the means of detection of uniformed sale of his and impose heavier pensatives on the traffic is liquid and impose heavier pensatives on the traffic is liquid except where it is soud for the purposes of "measiches, ence or the acts."

P ROBERT ATWOOD, a machinist, in the em ploy of the Roston and Providence Relived Gompany, while washing noon the trace in Rosbary on Wednessay, was struck by the passenger train and so much injured that he died in a few hours. Kobody to blame but him-

EDITOR WHIPPED .- Mr. May, junior Editor of the Circuland Heraid, was whipped on the 13th, by J. Tit fany, Eaq for remarks upon the character and conduct of the latter in connection with the Spiritual Rappluga. Postbustness, Mr. Tiflany, whatever the provocation.

GAMBLING IN TOLEDO - A gambling establish ment in Toledo has been broken up by the vigitance energy of the city officers.

The Complete Works of Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L. FR.S. Vol. H. An Author's Mind. Essays, Probabilities.— 12mo., pp 396. E H Batler & Go Weman's Trials. By T S. Aribur. 24mo., pp. 216. Pbil.

Weman's Trial By T. S. Arthur. 24mo., pp. 216. Phill: Lippincott, Grambo & Co.
Marrieg Life By T. S. Arthur. 24mo., pp. 214. Phill. Lippincott, Grambo & Co.
The Soilusty of Juan Fernandez. By the Author of Picciola. Translated by Anne T. Wilbur. 12mo., pp. 141. Ticknor. Reed & Fields
Life. A Poem. By D. Parish Barbydt. 24mo., pp. 32.
Wm. Holdredge
The Sea-King. A Naculeal Romance. 2vo., pp. 203. Phill. Carey & Hart. Sold by Dewitt & Davestport.
ida. A Poem. 12mo., pp. 58. Boston. James Munroe & Co.

Shakspere's Dramatic Works. No. 38. Boston: Phillips.

Sampson & Co.
Christ to Theology. By Horsce Bushnell. 12mb., pp. 341.
Hartford: Brown & Parsons.
The Divine Love and the Divine Wisdom. By Emanuel
Swedenborg. Evo., pp. 442. New York: American
Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.
Book of the Telegraph. Boston: Daniel Davis. Sold by

Book of the February Development of the Property of the Property of Makemania Strong of Mathematics. Translated from the French of Auguste Comie. By W. M. Gillespie. Sto., Property of Mathematics.

The Phicsophy of Mathematics. Translated from the French of Agnetic Counts. By W. M. Gillespie. 2vo., pp. 250. Harper & Broblers.

A History of Greece. By Leonhard Schmitz. 12mo., pp. 341. Harper & Broblers.

The Masufacture of Steel. By Frederick Overman. 15mo., The Masufacture of Steel. By Frederick Overman. 18780., p. e. 296. A. Hart.

A History of the United States. By J. Olney. 18mo. pp. 287. New Haven. Durie & Peck.

Louise is Vallere. By Alexander Dumas. 2 vols., 8vo. Phil.: T. B. Petersou.

The Young Governess. 12mo., pp. 278. J. G. Riker.

The Glenn: A Family History. By J. L. M. Connel, Author of "Taibot and Vernou." 12mo., pp. 220. Charles.

Section 18 pp. 220. Charles.

A Grandmother's Recollections. 12mo., pp. 235. Charles

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

The Student, Max. Fowlers & Wells.
Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 22. D. Appleton & Go.
Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 23. D. Appleton & Go.
Littell's Living Age. No. 566. Dewitt & Davenport.
Littell's Living Age. No. 566. Dewitt & Davenport.
The Christian Parior Magazine. May. George Pratt.
The New-Church Messenger. April.
Loton Labor and the London Poor. By Henry Maybow.
Part 6. Harper & Brothers.
The Farmer's Guide. By Henry Stephens. No. 17.
Journal of the Franklin Institute. May. Sold by C. S.
Francis & Co.

#### SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the American Association for the

[Specially Reported for The Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 9-P.M. The Standing Committee this morning recommended the final adjournment after the completion of to day's programme, and proposed a number of resolutions regarding business matters, which were postponed until the afternoon session

The first scientific business in order was a Re port on the fine specimens of Fossils submitted to the examination of a Committee. The Report was jointly made by Prof. AGASSIZ and Prof.

Prof. Agassiz said there had been great difficulty in making a selection from the important specimens laid before the Committee, but he had preferred to report upon the remains of Vertebrated animals, for the reason that less attention had been paid by American Paleontologists to this subject than to others. He urged the importance of complete descriptions and illustrations of the Fossil Vertebrata. A number of interesting specimens were produced some of which will probably introduce a new classification—perhaps new genera. Among those considered prom-inently important was a remarkably perfect head of the genus Bos, similar in character to the Musk Ox of Melville Island.

Prof. HALL reported upon the specimens of Cephalopods, particularly the Gontaites, which he considered of much importance, not only as valuable specimens but because of their geological po sition and their relations. They are found within a few feet of the upper limestone of the Ohio Biver, and, bring the carboniferous system five or six hundred feet below what has been termed the carboniferous limestone.

A paper on the " History and Nomenclature of some cultivated Vegetables" by Dr. T. W. HAR-RIS, Librarian of Harvard College, was presented by Prof. AGASSIZ. The paper is a remarkable production, showing that the cultivated Vegeta. bles of this country which have been generally ascribed to an Eastern origin, are by no means European, but purely American, and only introduced in Europe since the settlement of the Northern part of this country.

The following abstract embraces the results of Dr. Harris's investigations :

HISTORY AND NOMENGLATURE OF SOME CUL-TIVATED VEGETABLES The errors that have grown and spread, and multiplied with the lapse of time, in this neglected field of research, says Dr. Harris, require to be ared away. Decandolle remarked that the cices of the genus Cucurbita ought to be riked out anew. The names of the Pumpkin and Squash are no longer used precisely in their

original sense.
In general, they are the fruits of the plants belonging to the miscalled genus Cacurbita, as now restricted by Meisner and Endlicher. The Illustrious Linna us, following in the steps of his botan ical predecessors, for whose errors he is not to be held accountable, gave the names of Cucurbita Pepe and Cucurbita Melopepo to those kinds of pumpkins and squashes that had been longest and best known. He added to the list one more old species, the verrucosa, and a new one, the orifera, said to have been brought by Lerche from Astrachan. Several more species are now enumerated in scientific works, some separated from the Pepo of Linneus (C. maxima and C. moschata,) and others more recently detected and characterized. Most of the pumpkins and squashes that are cultivated in the United States as articles of food, have been referred to the Linnman species. Ever since the time of Caspar Bauwhose "Pinax" seems to have served as the basis of botanical nomenciature, it has been taken for granted that pumpkins and squashes were the perpones and melopepones of the circeks and Homans. If this be admitted, it must follow that pumpains and squashes were not only well anown to the ancients, but that they were natives of the Eastern Continent, to which, indeed, the most common kinds are actually assigned by modern botanists. Dr. Harris, however, show modern botanists. Dr. Hafris, however, shows that the pepones and melopepones of the Greeks and Romans were not pumpkins and spaases; that the latter were unknown to the ancients; that they did not begin to be known in Europe until ofter the Discovery of America; and that they are natives of America. He traces out, in this paper a detailed account of the ancient vegets-bles; proves that the Muskinelon is still known and cultivated in Greece, and that the modern Greeks call it pepons, a word derived from the ancient name of the fruit; that the monuments of Egypt, though containing representations of many other plants, have none that can be referred to the peculiar products of which this paper treats; and that writers on Materia Medica end reasts and that writers on materia mesha entree four kinds of cold and demulcent seeds, samely, those of the citrul, cacamber, goard and meion, but make no mention of those of pumpkins and squashes, which are included in the list

by modern physicians. The common nomenclature of the cucarbitaceous plants, in the languages of Europe, has be-come very much confused, many of the names now embracing species, and even genera, to which they did not originally belong. The European gourd, or calabash, originally a native of Southern Asia, took its names mostly from the Latin cucurous. It was known to the Anglo-Saxons, and was by them called cyrfoet. ong cultivated by the Romans, by whom, per haps, it may have been carried to Britain, it not generally introduced in Western Europe till the time of Charlemagne, who greatly encouraged its cultivation. Tragus, who wrote in the early part of the sixteenth century, gave the first good figure and intelligible description of it. The French call it courge, the English gourd; the Germans and Swedes, kurbis; the Dutch kan-words, the Spanish calabaza, and the Portuguese cabaca; all which names are derived from cucusbuta. The old names abshora and abshora, by which it was known in Portugal, and the Danist græsker are of uncertain origin. Zucche and ably derived from the Greek sikua. Citronelle, the old French name for the water melon, which is equivalent to the English citrul and to the pharwas afterward applied to

gourds pumphins and squashes.

The old Butanists by whom these fruits were first described, were chiefly Branfelsius, Tragus, Furbius, Cordus, Matthiolus, Turner, Didonmus, Lobelius, and Dalechamp—all of whom, except Lobelius, sied before the year 1600. It is wor-thy of note that John Eliot, the spostle of the la-

dians, in his translation of the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts Indiana which was first printed in 1863, and was the first Bible printmetimbers and melons, occurring in Numbers xi 5, than askoolasquash and monaskoolasquash, hereby indicating that those fruits were unknown to the Indians by name. It seems, however, that the Indians bad a name for goard. for Eliot ren-ders this word quonooask, in Jonah iv. 6, 7, 2 and 10. Several of the French missionaries in Canada. have mentioned the cutromelles cultivated by the Indians. A number of extracts from early voy agers were cited by Dr. Harris in this connection, which prove that the vegetables alluded to were in common use among the aborizines through the whole extent of country from Florida to Canada, and probably far to the West; and hence they could not have been derived from Europeans, even if they were not originally indigenous to the

Other papers were read by Dr. King of St Louis, on the " Geology of the State of Missouri, by Dr. Joseph Ray of this city, on the "Mean Temperature of Cincinnati, and the Method of Calculating Mean Temperatures:" by Professor AGASSIZ, on "Some Points of the Structure and Reproduction of Physalia"-which animals the Professor considers by no means jelly-fishes, as has been considered, but Molluscs. A paper on the "Equivalency of the Rocks of North eastern Ohio and the Portage, Chemung and Hamilton Rocks of New-York," was presented by Col. CHAS. WHITTLESEY of Cleveland.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by Dr. L. P. VANDELL of Louisville, Ky. on the "Distribution of Crincidea in the Western States."-The following abstract gives the results of Dr. Yandell's observations:

DISTRIBUTION OF CRINCIDEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

For several years past, said Dr. Yandell, I have been engaged, conjointly with Dr B. F. Shumard, in collecting the Crinoids of the Western States with reference to a continuation of the work un-dertaken on that subject by the late lamented Dr. Troost. We have already collected about thirty genera and more than two hundred species, show-ing that our country is richer than any other part

ants of the deep.

They are found in the oldest rocks which retain They are found in the oldest rocks which result any vestiges of organic beings. Dr. Shumard has discovered them in the sandstones of Wisconsin and Minnesots, which correspond to the Potsdam sandstone of New-York. At first they are few in number, and occur in fragments, but they in the later formations, become abundant in the equivalent of the contractions. later formations, become abundant in the equiva-lents of the Ningara group, and attain their full development in the Carboniferous system. They were of limited range, a species often belog found in only a single locality, and rarely extending over an area of many miles. Not one is clearly common to this country and Europe, though one or two are claimed by both continents. Not one is common to two geological systems. Those of he Lower Silurian differ, not only in species but or the most part in genera also, from those which occur in the Upper Silarian system, and these again from those found in the Divonian, while the genera and species of the Carbonierous The types of the protozoic rocks are Schizocri-nus, Glyptocrinus, Heterocrinus, and Agelacri-nus, those of the Niagara age are Caryocrinus, Balancernus, and Encalyptocrinus; in the Devo-nian system Actiocrinus is first seen, and Pluty-crinus, with many new forms, appears in the Car-boniferous system.

Prof. Agassiz made a communication in refererence to the Special Homologies of the true Star Fishes and Crinoids, in which he traced the anal ogy existing between these divisions of the Animal Kingdom; but the subject is purely technical,

and not of public interest.

The local Secretary, Mr. BAINEY, read a paper on a new theory of Statement by Proportions, h he claims to have discovered.

Major RICHARD OWEN read a paper prepared by his brother Dr David Dale Owen, and Mr. Schumard of Indiana, on the number and distri-bution of fessil specimens in the Paleozoic Rocks of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Some miscellaneous business ensued, and the

transactions came to a close.

The following resolutions were severally adopted, nem con, and others of less importance were

also passed :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association he preto those gentlement of Chickman, of the State of Oblo, and of the West generally, who have said before the members and submitted to the examination of their committees, the valuable collections of foreits when they have made, and which have been promothed of the interest importance, not only to the development of North American Paleonstology, but also to the advance of our anowinge of the first of the physical world.

integy, but also to the advance of our knowledge of the history of the phesical world.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Association be returned to the Trustees of the Obertonal Coolege; to the Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute; to the members of the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Young Men's Lecum of Natural History, and of the Young Men's Lecum of Natural History, and of the Young Men's Mercanitie Library Association, and to the Christope of the Chemnal Observatory, for the Board manner in which they have opened their hals, meeting rooms and collections, to the use of the Association Resoured, That the members of the American Association current thanks to the citizens of Chechman for the kind bernishly expended to them triviately and position due.

thanks to the citizens of directional for the kind existed to them privately and publicly dur-ceing in their beautiful city, taking it as an evi-bel, interest in the progress of Science in the of States, one of the Association be presented of Birectors and Officers of the several fault and Comes and Steamboats, who have so hindly offered, by a crion of the fare, facilities to the members in coming

A number of Committees appointed at former meetings of the Association were continued, some new ones were appointed. Among the lat-ter was one consisting of several prominent citi-zens of Cincinnati and others, for the purpose of Memorializing the Legialature of Onio in relation to the Geological Survey of the State.

# CLOSING RENARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A vote of thanks to the President being moved by Prof Kirtland of Cleveland, and unanimously adopted, Prof. BACHE replied as follows:

I congratulate the members of the Association general success of this their first meeting west of the mountains. A general attendance of the cultivators of Science from the West was to have been expected, but it was not supposed even by the most sanguine, that so many of the aborers in the same field on the Atlantic slope would, in spite of the great distance separating them from the Queen City of the West, assemble at the call of the Association. In this we feel the effects of the great facilities for personal commuchects of the great annihous to personal communication which our times present, and which bring the citizens of Boston and Cincinnati nearer to each other now than those of New York and Philadelphia were before the introduction of a teamboats and lecomotive engines.

Let us acknowledge our dept to the men of the past and the present day to whom we owe this obligation, rivaled only by that due to those whose discoveries in Science, and persevering attempts to reduce them to practice have afford ed a means of written communication which may practically be called instantaneous.

The number of members in attendance has been about 87, and 87 papers, nearly equally distributed between the divisions of Mathematical and Poysical Science, Geology and Mineralogy, and Zuology, Botany and kindred branches have been presented. The importance of the geological papers which have been read cannot well be overrated, and indicates an activity in collecting and comparing results which must in the end produce the most useful fruit. The gradual progress of the knowledge now acquiring will no doubt render induction from the facts more sure, and reduce to theoretical principles what now seem rather to be ingenious hypotheses. It is hardly possible that the inter course between the cultivators of different brane es of Science, the friendly communion, the candid and temperate discussion, shall not react favora bly upon the members themselves, and through them upon the progress of the various subjects to which they have devoted themselves. If we have made any mistake in our proceedings at this meeting it has been in undertaking too much, in devoting so many hours to our formal meetings that informal intercourse has been almost imprac-The report on Prof. Mitchel's admirable astro-

nomical invention, and the bringing to light of the collections of namerous highly interesting fossils which have been pronounced by the high-est surherity to be unrivaled in their importance by any collection which the meetings of the Associations in America or Europe have produced, will mark this meeting in the annals of the Association. The success which has attended our former representations to State Legislatures, in regard to Geological Surveys, and to the General Government in regard to the organization of the Mexican Boundary Survey, is indicative of the service which may be readered by Well ove-

sidered recommendations on subjects which are the peculiar province of the Association. The liberal action of the Societies having for their object the cultivation of Science, or the fur-nishing their members with various means of in struction, in opening their rooms to the Associa-tion, has contributed not a little to the gratification which we have derived from our stay in the city. The facilities furnished by the railroad companies, by the reduction of their fares has been a great convenience to many. say of the admiration with which we have seen the growth and strength of this young Brobdig-neg, Cincinnati! To exhibit it, as is our custom, by a diagram, let us show Cincinnati in 1788 a log cabin) and Cincinnati in 1851! What shall I say of the arrangement of the citizens by which we have been, each of us, while many hundreds of niles from our home, made emphatically "at home?" The kindness is to be felt—not spoken.

THE END Thus ended the first Western Session of this important Scientific body. Indulge me, by-and-by wi ha few words of gossip, and a few matters connected indirectly with the meeting, and that will be the finale.

#### NOTES IN OHIO.

The Scientific Convention in Cincinnati -Growth and Improvement of the Queen City-Business-Prof. Mitchel-Geological Survey of the State-Public Institutions-Native Wine-Heapitalities, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune

CINCINNATI Saturday, May 10, 1851. The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the Queen City, for the first time west of the Alleghanies, has been a good card for the scientific men of the West. They have attended its sessions in con, siderable numbers, and the citizens generally have joined with their sureus in doing honor to the occasion. The public buildings and scientific institutions have been freely opened, and have been occupied in part by the Association. The Hall of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, where the meetings, since the first day, have been held, is large and handsome : it has been well filled during the week by attentive and intelligent audiences. The Convention concluded its business last evening, and the majority of those in attend ance from the East will leave the city to day.— They are all highly pleased with the aspent of Western sillairs, and I believe have formed an ex-

cellent opinion of the enterprise and business fa-cilities of Cincinnati. They will go far to find a better city or more generous hospitality. It is generally conceded that the recent session of the American Association takes rank among the most valuable and interesting since its formation. The full reports of each day's proceedings forwarded to you, will serve to give an idea of the extent and variety of subjects brought before the body during the week. The most important com-monications have been the statements of results obtained by Prof. Acassiz, in his researches upon the Coral Reets of Florida and in the various departments of Natural History, in which he is so skillful an adept,—the startling theory of the fluid constitution of the Rings of Satura, with the discovery of additional numbers of those satellites, by Prof Prince of Cambridge,—the observations of Cem. Wilker, of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, upon the belt of heated water which he has dition upon the belt of nested water which has a demonstrated as surrounding the globe,—the dis-covery of an ancient Continent in the Lake Su-te for region, announced by Mr. J. W. Foster, U.S. Geologist,—the Address of Prof. Henny, President of the Cambridge meeting, upon "Ob-stacles to the Progress of Science," in which the bumbugs and quackeries of pseudo-great men are acathingly rebuiled,—and several other papers which possess much scientific interest, but are of

a less popular character.

The citizens of Cincinnati, with an enlarged liberality that does credit to themselves and their city, have already subscribed \$350, in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50, for the publication of the Proceedings of the Association. The subscription ceedings of the Association. Are subscription has been open only two days, and the amount necessary for the work will be added without delay. A similar courtesy was extended to the Association in Charleston, where the expenses were defrayed by the Corporation of the city. It is pleasant to note these amenities of public and ial intercourse. The volumes of the Transactions of this body will prove of sterling value as a record of the scientide progress of our country, and they should be issued with punctuality and

Cincinnati is rapidly growing in population and resources, and now comprises within its limits, corporate and suburban, nearly 175,000 inhabitants. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, opened through to the Lake in February last, is transacting an immense business and other railway communications are under way, which will very soon connect the city with New-Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and the Southern States. The Queen City is undoubtedly destined to be the Great Metropolis of the Basin of the Mississippi. Large manufactories are now in active operation, in the lower section of the city, which employ from one hundred to nine hundred, when more are aven more. Large manufactories are now in oramen each, and in some cases even more. he River increases in a direct ratio to the num ber of factories and the value of manufactures, and it is needless to say that it is of immense extent. The city enjoys unrivaled facilities both for Western and Eastern trade, her capitalists possess a laudable spirit of enterprise, and there is smple evidence of a thrifty and healthy growth.

The triumph of Prof. MITCHEL, in the unqualified indomement of his new method of Astronomical Observation, on the part of the recent Scientific Convention, has imparted a lively feeling of satisfaction. The intense opposition which greeted the announcement of the discovery at the meeting of the Association in New Haven last Summer, has disappeared upon an investigation of the complex machinery so ingeniously con-structed by Prof. Mitchel, solely by the aid of ordinary mechanical implements and little money; and the report rendered to the Convention by the piete vindication. A final Report upon the subject will be made at the next session of the Association in Albany. Prof. Mitchel is of course highly elated at the success which has attended his efforts.

A Committee was appointed by the Scientific Convention to memorialize the Legislature of Onio in relation to the Geological Survey of the State, and it is hoped that their representations will produce a favorable effect. A Committee appointed for a similar purpose in Pennsylvania has recently met complete success—an appropriation of \$32,000 having been obtained at the last bession of the Legislature, and a very competent Geologist Prof Henry D Rogers, being appointed to superintend the publication of the work. The truits of a Geological Survey in the State of New-York have added largely to our scientific knowledge of the country, and her example is a good The public Institutions of this city are among

the finest monuments of the State. I will instance only two of them, as examples of the whole-viz : the Young Men's Mercantile Libray Association, and the Western House of Refuge. The former has grown from small beginnings, and a now floorishing and useful. It was founded in by a few young merchants and clerks, and 36 was incorporated. The Rooms were open-1836 was in: in the old College edifice, upon the present te of "College Hall," but the building was trut in 1845. College Hall was soon after erectec, and now contains, the Hooms of this Associa-tion, a large public Hall, and sundry smaller apartments, used for various purposes. The Mercantile Library now contains nearly Twelve Thousand volumes, an excellent assortment of Papers and Magazines, and numbers 1,700 members. It is thronged at all bours by a crowd of young men who derive substantial benefit from ts literary treasures. The Librarian, Mr. Cist, is always on hand, and receives strangers and sub-scribers politely and cordially.—The Western House of Refuge is located three fourths of a mile from the corporate limits of the city, is a large and well-constructed edifice, built of limelarge and well-constructed editico, built of lime-stone from the adjacent hills. Its grounds com-prise nearly ten acres. The building was occuprise nearly ten acres. The building was occu-pled in September last, and has some two hundred and fifty rooms, including the dormitories. The present number of inmates is 82-of whom 64 are boys, and 18 girls. It will be seen that the proportion of crimes is larger among the males

than the females.

The manufacture of Native Wine, a bugbear to the ultra tetotallers, but a capital thing for those who like it, takes wooderfully with the people

hereabouts. I am told that chairs vintages readi ly bring \$3 per bottle in any part of the country; here it is sold for less. The soil is admirably adapted for vineyard culture, and the Wine of Obio will prove as famous and as profitable as its

Wheat and Pork. No city can boast of better Hotels than Cincinnati. A number have recently been opened here, and all are doing a good business. The doors of private citizens have also been thrown open, during the last week, to the members of the Sciening the last week, to the members of the Scientific Convention, and every attention has been bestowed upon those in attendance. The reducof half fare on all the Railroads of the State in view of this meeting, has also proved of great benefit; and other facilities have been freely proffered—for which the writer, as an humble member, begs to return to one and all his most sincere acknowledgments. To the courtesy of the Superintendents of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, and Cleveland and Columbus Rail-roads—the proprietors of the Walnut-st. House, Cincinnati and to Captain Hazard of the Lake steamer Empire State, one of the hest and staunchest conveyances between Buffalo and Cleveland—The Trionne is under obligations, for the facilities afforded to its Reporter,—who re-mains, as ever, Very truly yours, A. N.

#### CANADA.

The Canada Post Office-Franking-The Church Lands.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, Tournday, May 15, 1851. Mr. Morris, our new Postmaster-General, at a public dinner, a few days since, stated that there are now in Canada (exclusive of the other four North American Colonies) 600 Post Offices, violdind a gross revenue of \$400,000 a year, and that he remembered 42 years since, when the great mail from England, via Montreal and Quebec, passed his mother's door, only once a fortnight for Kingston and Toronto, that it was carried in a pair of saddle bags, by one Anderson, usually on foot, and frequently crippled from walking, having the appearance of a pilgrim doing penance. The change since then affords a substantial evidence of "progress" Mr. Morris is a Scotchman, a modest Tory, has been 50 years in the Canadas, and goes it strong for home manufactures, and I suppose for protection. He introduced into the Canada Statute Book, last session, through the La-

gislative Council, of which he is a member, your New York General Manufacturing and Mining Inorporations Act.
In 1810, there were, to the best of my recollec-In 1870, there were, to the beat of my reconsection, only 60 to 70 Post Offices in Canada, and I have seen \$1.50 charge at Toronto, for a single, half-ounce letter, that had come by the British packet, via Haifax, from Kerry in Iroland, and been over four months on the way. Upward of twenty years ago, the British Government made T. A. Stayner, then a Clerk in the Department,). Fostmaster General, and has compelled the people of Canada to pay dear postage till now, and size to pay this Stayner \$12,000 a year of salary. Morris will have twice as much work to do for a salary of but \$3,000

Official persons in the Departments of the U. S. Government and members of Congress, are in the habit of franking public documents, books, speeches and pamphlets, in letter form for Cana" ds, scaled. As their privilege extends only to the lines, the Canada authorities who are ignorant of the contents of these scaled packets charge them the Provincial letter postage, and although the difference is sometimes returned to the party receiving such franked documents, yet it causes no little trouble. The true course is to frank all printed matter, if for Canada, in covers open at the ends, which would enable the Distribution Officers there, to charge pamphlet or news postage, only,

Until within a few days, no newspaper printed in the United States could be re-mailed through the Canada Post Offices, except on payment of letter postage, but any one can now mail any U-S. newspaper or pamphlet, through any Post Office addressed to any other office in the Color nies, at the cost of less than a cent per newspaper, payable by the sender or the receiver. The Canada postage of The Tribune, mailed at New-York to any Canada office, is reduced from nearly two cents a copy to less than one cent.

The weather is gotting warm and comfortable: till new it has been unsettled, and fevers, agues, and sick headaches have been prevalent hereabouts. The Board of Works are greatly improv-ing the extensive and beautiful grounds around our Legislative Halls, but the Government con-Quebec, there to remain for the next four years.

In direct opposition to public sentiment in Upper Canada, the Church of England is established as the dominant, privileged, State-endowed faith. The British Government chooses our Bishops, and brough them appoints the State Clergy, who are about 160 in number: two or three other sects go

maining Clergy trust in God and are upheld in things temporal by their Congregations. The reserved lands, and the proceeds from past sales, are wanted to establish and upheld Free Schools, and the country wish for these Schools, where all the children would be placed on a footing of equality, whether poor or rich; but the au thorities in England, who could have so settled matters thirty years since, continue to uphold the ands of the most moral, enterprising and wealthy

of the emigrants from Europe.

The Parliamentary Session, and it is the last, Legislature, will open here on Tues-at What Lord Eigin and his advisers day next may agree spon and propose in the way of improvement, previous to a general election, I can not tell, but it is rumored that they intend to amend the representation in Assembly, which very defective and unequal. ROOKE SHERMAN.

# MAIL GLEANINGS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN EDITOR BY A Woman On Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock the color of this paper being absent from his office, a woman of slight frame, with gray eyes and black his, about forty-five years of age, entered the office and inquired for the proprietor, of a gentleman sitting at a table in the reading department. Being tod that he was absent, she went into the press room and repeated the same inquiry, when absent on the course of an hour and a haif. Being still impatient for the blood of the celtor, the approaches the cesk of the publisher, and taking up a type, and saking then the publisher, and taking up a type, and saking the fact here type if grew a platoi and sho him. The ball took effect between the either and shoulder of the right arm, peated through the arm and entering the hody, and ranged nearly through it. It has been found by the physician and extracted. Mr. Reynoids now may dear ground the two large rifle-bired platois, and airge githering bowle hile. Reunning to our office, we met the woman in the custody of the town marshal, and currounded by a number of our clitters. In the presence of them the editor inquired her reasons for the attempt. Her answer was, "that she had been published in the Neathers Honner as a man dreased in woman's clothing, guing about doing mischief." Upon being saxed if she had ever read it in the Huner, she said she had not—inst she had searched them all new and oid, but out in that the charge was published, and ahe supposed it was done in an extra but the hourse of the man and an instrument—either knowledy or descreased the man man an instrument—either knowledy or descreased the for the purpose of taking the life of the notior.

[Athens (Ga) Banner, Mas as to the motive which prompted this attempted assastination. The woman is undoubled, and on the purpose of taking the life of the notior.

[Athens (Ga) Banner, Mas as to the motive which prompted this attempted assastination. ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN EDITOR BY A

(Athens (Ga.) Banner, may 13, The Cospies Massacer — Drummond's Conference — A further examination of Ford and Drummond, as the writ of habous corpus, was had at Chesteriows on Twesday, but nothing of importance was disclosed, the partial as to the reception of Drummond's extended by the first hard of the properties where the properties winces or other fitting, the case was further postported until Thursday. A writer in the Delaware dust.

The confessions of Drammond, as far as they are "The confession of Drammond, as far at they are made points, is, that Solven's accompliated the bounce of middle points and the present of the formation of its bounding shocks, and gave the information of its bounding shocks, and gave the information of its bounding at their shocks of their shocks are under the shock of the shock what or stairs, and shot R. C. Western; that Taylor as shot fars. Clusten in the yard; that Sodwell shot the lark woman in the Birchen; that as Drammond granded to ben't door, and locused in at the back wholey, the save to boy escape, but did not strempt to moiset him; Ford, ill and Murphy were in the boat, and were not at the other; they ferried them across the river going and re-DEATH OF DR. MORTON -It is with the deep-

DEATH OF DR. MORTON — It is with the deep-est regret and pain we find ourselves called upon this norming to record the death of an eminent citizen, one of the brightest crusmients of Philadelphia and of the coun-try, Dr Ramied George Morton, who expired yesterday, at his residence in Arch. st., after a brief out violent illness of subj where days. No mas in the United States, in fact, not the bravest soldier or the most illustrious ensuems, was better known or emjoyed a wider and more envisible repa-tation shroad—thanks to that melloration of ideas, the true-sation shroad—thanks to that melloration of ideas, the truetailor showed—thanks to that melloration of ideas, the true proof of the advanced civilization of the age, which give proof of the advanced civilization of the age, which give learning and intellectual descript the point of equal position with heroes and law givers. It is only at the hour of his death, that many, who know Dr. Morion well, will be consident that a great man has been taken a way, and a light quenched which has long shed a common leaster and light quenched which has long shed a common leaster and the country and the world.

[Philad, N. Am., 15th.